

Him, and when her daughter became a Christian she would not speak to her in the street. But the daughter knew that there was a power above that had touched her own heart, and she believed would touch her mother's heart too. She pleaded earnestly and constantly with God, and after a while, to our surprise—shall I say to our surprise?—why should it be a surprise that God should hear her prayers.



answer prayer? He who has revealed himself as the answer of all prayer, and who gives us constant lessons that he will listen to our petitions—it is not a rebuke to our faith that we should use such language? We should rather wonder, my Christian friends, that God does not answer. Be this as it may, the mother our day met her daughter in the street and said, "O daughter, I have been thinking on what you said to me, and a thought has come across me that I should like to know more about Jesus, of whom you speak." She afterwards came to the mission, heard of and embraced Christ, and has since been a faithful follower of the Lord. The same woman had a sister also in heaven darkness. She pleaded for her sister, and that sister and the husband of that sister, with all the members of the family, in answer to the prayers of that woman, became one family in Christ, to be united, I believe, for ever before the throne of God and the Lamb. When the last of the family was brought in, the old mother brot, as a token of her gratitude, ten shillings to the Missionary Society. The same woman, I must add, had a son, given, I believe, in answer to her prayers, a most promising youth, who has been trained up to go forth and preach Christ to his perishing countrymen. There, my Christian friends, is an example of prayer and the power of prayer. If there were more of that spirit of pleading with God amongst ourselves throughout our country and our world, then might we see in the moral and spiritual world that which we often see in the natural world of India—when, after a long and weary drought, the earth is baked, withered, parched, even to the blackness so that you would imagine no more vegetation could possibly spring, suddenly the windows of heaven are opened, the rain comes down in torrents, and under the power of a burning sun, it is almost incredible to see the earth clothed in one sheet of living green. So when, in answer to the prayers of our earnest pleading, the Spirit of God is poured forth upon the dry ground under the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, the wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.—*Address by Rev. J. N. Wardlaw at Wesleyan Missionary Meeting.*

## Presbyterian Herald.

W. W. HILL,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
LOUISVILLE.  
TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

### A Division of the Presbyterian Church.

By a reference to the action of the Presbytery of Memphis, found in another column, it will be seen that preliminary steps have been taken by that body towards separating from the General Assembly, and forming another General Assembly, to be composed exclusively of members from the seceding States. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer gives notice that the following paper has been sent through that State and has received the signatures of a number of the leading Presbyterian Ministers and Ruling Elders in it:

"Whereas, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) with which we have heretofore been in cordial connection, has, by the vote of a large majority of its members, as reported to us, sustained the Government of the United States in waging the most unchristian, criminal, and atrocious warfare of modern times, upon the free and sovereign States known as the Confederate States of America, thereby violating the first principles of our holy religion, in its injunction of 'peace on earth and good will to men,' and in its prohibition of aggressive war upon any people struggling for their independence and liberties.

"Therefore, The ministers and elders of the churches in said Confederate States are hereby invited to assemble in advisory convention, in such ratio of representation as may seem to them advisable, at Richmond, Va., on the 24th day of July next, to advise and recommend measures to ascertain the sense of the Presbyteries in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.

"Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the Confederate States are requested to give circulation to this paper, obtain signatures, and forward to Rev. M. D. Hoge, Richmond, Va."

It is probable that any thing that we might write, in the present angry state of feeling that exists in the country, will have very little effect in giving shape to the movement which has thus been inaugurated by our Southern brethren. They will do, we presume, what seems wise and proper to them, under the circumstances, regardless of any remonstrances which their brethren in this portion of the Church may utter. Our first determination was simply to chronicle their movements, and let things take their course without let or hindrance from us. But, on further reflection, we must be allowed to say, that we think they are acting precipitately, and without due deliberation in the matter. It is a grave and serious thing to rend the Church of Jesus Christ, even admitting that its highest judiciary has committed a great wrong. The doctrine of the Presbyterian Church is, that "all synods or councils, since the Apostles' times, whether general or particular, may err and many have erred—therefore, they are not to be used as rule of faith or practice, but to be used as helps in both." It is not the first time that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has given a wrong decision. Separation from it is not the only recourse which those who disapprove of its acts have. They may protest and dissent, and oppose it in various ways, and who knows but that by so doing, pa-

tiently, perseveringly, and wisely, they may eventually correct that which was wrong, and convert their erring brethren. The public mind is now wrought up to a pitch of intense excitement, both North and South, which peculiarly unfits it for inaugurating any grave and important movement, such as the one proposed.

The wisest and best men are excited to a degree that they themselves are too unconscious of. They ought to cool off, and allow their feelings to calm down, and become accustomed to the new state of things in which they are placed, before they take action in the premises. It may eventually appear to be wisest and best for all parties, that they should take the action proposed. Upon that point we do not now propose to speak. But what we wish especially to suggest now is, that any action is premature just at this time. There is a strong and efficient minority in the North, with the ablest and most influential man in that section of the church at its head, opposed to the action of the Assembly. They, of course, will be forced to discuss the question of the province of the church to decide in reference to civil and political affairs, during the year to come. That, to most of the ministers and leading men in that section of the country, is comparatively a new question—one that has been but little discussed, and the little discussion that has been had upon it, has not been of a kind to arrest general attention to it. Why may not our Southern brethren wait until they see the effect of that discussion on the public mind? Those who have truth on their side can afford to calmly wait until passion subsides and reason resumes her sway. No great interest will suffer by waiting. If any of the Presbyteries do not feel like sending their representatives to the Assembly whilst the war continues, they are not bound to do so. A single year may produce great and radical changes in the condition of affairs. No man can predict with any certainty what his own opinions will be twelve months hence. There are few men who have not already laid down at night thinking one thing, and gotten up in the morning thinking another and very different thing. This rushing on to the church, at the heels of Caesar, and following in his footsteps, is to us peculiarly painful and distasteful. Christ's kingdom is not of this world, and it ought not to be essentially affected by the revolutions of the great world-powers. It ought to be above them. For this reason we would have been more willing to have seen the Presbyterian Church divided at almost any other time within the last twenty years than just now when the States are attempting to divide. Explain the matter as we may, the great outside world will say and believe, the divided, if she does so, simply because the States did so.

For these and other reasons, which we have not space to detail now, we must be allowed to say, that we think the movement for the formation of a Southern General Assembly is, at present, unwise and premature, to say the least of it. If, however, our brethren think otherwise, and go forward and organize another, we shall not be for declaring war against them, whatever we may think and feel in regard to the wisdom and propriety of their course. We shall esteem them as brethren still, and pray that God's blessing may go with and rest upon them, in all their honest and earnest efforts to build up his kingdom in the portion of the earth in which he has cast their lots. We shall all soon meet, as we trust, in the General Assembly and Church of the First Born, whose names are written in heaven. Till then, let us strive to keep the unity of the faith in the bonds of peace.

### The Danville Review for June.

The June number of this Review reached us last week, but was carried off by a friend before we had time to notice its contents. It has seven articles, viz: The Claims of Emanuel Swedenborg to Divine Revelation; The Nature and Importance of a Christian Profession; Ullias; Cuba, from a recent view; Dr. Breckinridge's fast day discourse, which was published last January, and a new article on the Present State of the Country, which we re-publish in our present number; Bibliography, and Critical Notices, and New Publications.

The eagerness with which our friends have sought for this number would indicate that it is specially interesting to them, whilst it has deprived us of the opportunity of doing it the justice its merits warrant. In two of the articles which we have read, we marked extracts for future insertion in our columns. As these are trying times for all periodicals of this class, its friends should make special efforts to extend its circulation. It costs three dollars a year.

**CHURCH EXTENSION.**—The churches will please read the appeal of Rev. Mr. Coe, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, and set with reference to it promptly and efficiently. Nothing that we can write would add to the force of the facts there stated.

**THE ALUMNI ADDRESS.**—Rev. Henry M. Seudder, of Elizaville, Ky., has been selected by the Alumni Association of Danville Theological Seminary, to deliver the next annual address in May next, the time and place to be hereafter designated.

**FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN HERALD.**  
**Action of the General Assembly of 1861.**

On the Subject of Simultaneous Collections.  
Whereas, Many of our churches do not contribute to our benevolent enterprises, and it is desirable to test the power of simultaneous effort; and whereas, an emergency has arisen, requiring the co-operation of all our churches, to save our Boards from most serious embarrassments; therefore,

**Resolved**, That the Assembly earnestly request all our churches, that have no fixed times for the purpose, to take up annual collections as follows, viz:

For the Board of Domestic Missions on the first Sabbath of November.

For the Board of Foreign Missions on the first Sabbath of January.

For the Board of Education on the first Sabbath of March.

For the Board of Publication on the first Sabbath of May.

For the Board of Church Extension on the first Sabbath of July.

For Disabled Ministers' Fund on the first Sabbath of September.

**Resolved**, 2d, That in all cases where it may be found impracticable to take up the annual collection on the days designated, it be recommended that the collection be taken as soon thereafter as possible.

**Resolved**, 3d, That the different Boards be directed to aid this effort at simultaneous collections by all proper means within their reach.

**Resolved**, 4th, That this Assembly respectfully solicit the co-operation of the conductors of the various religious newspapers, circulating in our churches, in the effort now undertaken.

**FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN HERALD.**  
**Action of the Presbytery of Memphis.**

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Memphis, held in Somerville, according to adjournment, on Thursday, June 13, a paper, prepared by Rev. J. H. Gray, D. D., on the action of the General Assembly on the state of the country, was presented, read, and, with any others that might be presented on the same subject, referred to a committee to consider and report thereon the next morning. The committee consisted of D. H. Cummins, Edwin Cater, and J. N. Waddell, D. D., Ministers, and George Thompson and James Smith, Elders. This committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the Presbytery unanimously:

Whereas, The late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adopted the following preamble and resolutions on the state of the country:

"Gratefully acknowledging the distinguished bounty and care of Almighty God towards this favored land, and also recognizing our obligation to submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, this General Assembly adopted the following resolutions:

"1. **Resolved**, That, in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, the first day of July next is set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds; and that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail our national sins, to offer our thanks to the Father of Light for his abundant and undeserved goodness toward us as a nation, to seek his guidance and blessings upon our rulers and their councils, as well as on the Congress of the United States about to assemble, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ, the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away his anger from us, and speedily restore to us the blessings of an honorable peace.

"2. **Resolved**, That this General Assembly, in the spirit of that Christian patriotism which the Scriptures enjoin, and which has always characterized this Church, do hereby acknowledge and declare our obligation to promote and perpetuate, so far as in us lies, the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the exercise of all its functions under our Constitution, and to this Constitution, in all its provisions, requirements and principles, we profess our unabated loyalty. And to avoid all misconception, the Assembly declares that by the term 'Federal Government,' as here used, is not meant any particular Administration, or the peculiar opinions of any political party, but that central Administration, which, being at any time appointed and inaugurated according to the terms prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, is the visible representative of our national existence."

And, Whereas, We believe said action is unconstitutional and unchristian, transcending the Assembly's appropriate powers, encroaching upon the province of the State, deciding a grave political question, and thereby creating new and additional terms of membership in the Church, which is the prerogative of Him alone who is Lord of the conscience and Head of the Church—linking our consciences not only to ignore our own Government, but also to promote and perpetuate, strengthen, uphold, and encourage a government actually waging a war of subjugation against us—thereby compelling us to become guilty of treason against our own government. And, whereas, this action virtually excommunicates the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States—consisting of ten Synods, containing forty-five Presbyteries, seven hundred and six ministers, one thousand and eighty-nine churches, and seventy-five thousand communicants, all of whom are cut off without a trial. And, whereas, it is contrary to the former practice of the Presbyterian Church, which has ever been the bulwark, the defender, and conservator of civil and religious liberty, and is, therefore, a perversion and prostitution of its high power and dignity to sectional partyism and fanaticism; therefore,

**Resolved**, 1st, That we bear this solemn and public testimony against the said act of the General Assembly.

2d, That, in the fear of God, and in view of all the consequences, we hereby renounce all their ecclesiastical supervision, and declare our connection with the General Assembly of the United States dissolved.

3d, That a copy of this action be sent to all the Presbyteries of the South, requesting them, if they concur with us, that they appoint commissioners authorized to organize a General Assembly.

4th, That this Presbytery, without claiming pre-eminence, or wishing to dictate to the Presbyteries, would respectfully nominate the First Presbyterian Church of Memphis as the place of the first meeting of the said General Assembly, and we do hereby cordially invite the commissioners to meet there on the third Thursday of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

5th, That we suggest to all the Presbyteries to call a special meeting, to consider this subject, and appoint representatives to a convention to meet in the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta,

Ga., on Thursday, before the third Sabbath in August next, to consult upon various important matters, especially our benevolent operations.

6th, We do hereby direct the churches under our care, to take up their collections as usual, and retain them in hand until the proper organizations are prepared; and we invite all Presbyteries of the South to act in a similar manner.

The Presbytery then directed the Stated Clerk to send a copy of these proceedings to each of the Presbyterian papers of the South, to the various papers in Memphis, and a copy of this report to the Stated Clerk of each Presbytery in the South.

On motion, Rev. J. H. Gray, D. D., and Elder George Thompson, principals, and Rev. J. N. Waddell, D. D., and Elder E. H. Porter, alternates, were appointed to represent this Presbytery at Atlanta, Ga.

**R. R. EVANS, Stated Clerk**  
*Presbytery of Memphis.*

**FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN HERALD.**  
**Foreign Missions.**  
An Address to Presbyterian Churches in the South.

We, the undersigned, with feelings of great diffidence, but under circumstances of urgent importance, have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject of our Foreign Missions, now liable to great embarrassments in consequence of our national differences. A large number of churches in this region have taken up collections for this cause, which they are not willing to forward to New York; others are inclined to withhold their contributions altogether; and, in this state of things, certain departments of the missionary work in which the Southern churches are particularly interested, and for the support of which they are under special obligations, are liable to great injury. The missions in the South-western Indian territory form an important part of this work, and need at once the aid which is proposed to bestow upon them. These missions, it will be remembered, are to be found among the Creeks, the Seminoles, the Chickasaws and Choctaws; and others ought to be established as soon as possible among the Cherokees, the only other prominent tribe in that territory. No department of the Foreign Missionary work has enjoyed more frequent or richer tokens of the Divine favor, and none have brighter or more encouraging prospects in relation to the future. There are connected with these missions at the present time as many as twelve ordained missionaries, and as many more native preachers and licentiates. A large number of churches have been organized, and these embrace more than two thousand hopeful converts, many of whom are actively engaged in promoting the cause of religion and Christian education among their less-favored countrymen. It is of the greatest importance that these missions be vigorously sustained. The territory which these tribes occupy in all probability will soon become an integral part of the United States, and, in the midst of the progress, both to the Indians and the whites, that the progress in religion, Christian education and general civilization, should not be arrested in the present important crisis. But in the present depressed state of the finances of the Board in New York, it will not be in their power to support these missions, nor have they the facilities, in the midst of existing hostilities, of conveying the necessary funds and supplies for their support, even had they the pecuniary ability to command them. This, however, can easily be done from the Southern country, by the employment of some suitable agency in New Orleans, between which place and the Indian country there is free and unrestricted intercourse.

No arrangement has been made for the transfer of these missions, nor is any contemplated by us, it being left for the Presbyteries and Synods to take such action, in case it is thought desirable to do so. It is understood, however, that the Board in New York will cheerfully relinquish their care of these missions to the Southern churches whenever they shall appoint any suitable agency to take the charge of them; and a correspondence may be opened at any time with the missionaries themselves on the same subject.

Besides this particular department of work, there are missionaries from the Southern country in different parts of the foreign field, who will naturally look to the churches in their native region for their support, and who ought not to be thrown upon the Northern churches, to whom they can be but partially, if at all, known, for that support. There is one from Georgia, and another from Mississippi, now laboring in China; one from North Carolina in Siam, and one from Virginia in Africa, besides a number of others now in this country recruiting their health, but who will desire to return to their respective fields of labor as soon as circumstances will allow. It is important that some kind of relationship be maintained between these missionaries and the Southern churches, as they may be made the nucleus of forming missions in all these countries in case the churches should determine to enter upon this great work on an independent basis. Funds may easily be remitted to these different missionaries without any liability of their being diverted from the object for which they are intended.

In assuming the responsibility of addressing the churches of the South on this subject, we disclaim all wish or intention to forestall or give particular direction to any action which the churches may see proper to take when they assemble in their ecclesiastical character. All we propose to do is to give temporary support to the missions and missionaries above mentioned, and without which they are liable to suffer serious injury, even by a few months' delay. What we greatly

desire is, that the missionary work may experience no interruptions amongst us in consequence of the complications of our public affairs. When the Presbyteries and Synods meet, they will, of course, indicate their wishes on this whole matter. Dr. Wilson, as is already known, has resigned his connection with the Board in New York, and is now with us, and consents to act with us, and other friends of missions, in carrying out the plans just indicated. His knowledge and familiarity with the work will enable us to adopt such measures as we trust, will prove wise economical and satisfactory. We recommend, therefore, that such of the churches as may see fit to employ this agency for the present should address their communications and funds to Dr. Leighton Wilson, D. D., at this place, and they may feel assured they will be faithfully applied to the objects proposed.

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We, the undersigned, with feelings of great diffidence, but under circumstances of urgent importance, have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject of our Foreign Missions, now liable to great embarrassments in consequence of our national differences. A large number of churches in this region have taken up collections for this cause, which they are not willing to forward to New York; others are inclined to withhold their contributions altogether; and, in this state of things, certain departments of the missionary work in which the Southern churches are particularly interested, and for the support of which they are under special obligations, are liable to great injury. The missions in the South-western Indian territory form an important part of this work, and need at once the aid which is proposed to bestow upon them. These missions, it will be remembered, are to be found among the Creeks, the Seminoles, the Chickasaws and Choctaws; and others ought to be established as soon as possible among the Cherokees, the only other prominent tribe in that territory. No department of the Foreign Missionary work has enjoyed more frequent or richer tokens of the Divine favor, and none have brighter or more encouraging prospects in relation to the future. There are connected with these missions at the present time as many as twelve ordained missionaries, and as many more native preachers and licentiates. A large number of churches have been organized, and these embrace more than two thousand hopeful converts, many of whom are actively engaged in promoting the cause of religion and Christian education among their less-favored countrymen. It is of the greatest importance that these missions be vigorously sustained. The territory which these tribes occupy in all probability will soon become an integral part of the United States, and, in the midst of the progress, both to the Indians and the whites, that the progress in religion, Christian education and general civilization, should not be arrested in the present important crisis. But in the present depressed state of the finances of the Board in New York, it will not be in their power to support these missions, nor have they the facilities, in the midst of existing hostilities, of conveying the necessary funds and supplies for their support, even had they the pecuniary ability to command them. This, however, can easily be done from the Southern country, by the employment of some suitable agency in New Orleans, between which place and the Indian country there is free and unrestricted intercourse.

No arrangement has been made for the transfer of these missions, nor is any contemplated by us, it being left for the Presbyteries and Synods to take such action, in case it is thought desirable to do so. It is understood, however, that the Board in New York will cheerfully relinquish their care of these missions to the Southern churches whenever they shall appoint any suitable agency to take the charge of them; and a correspondence may be opened at any time with the missionaries themselves on the same subject.

Besides this particular department of work, there are missionaries from the Southern country in different parts of the foreign field, who will naturally look to the churches in their native region for their support, and who ought not to be thrown upon the Northern churches, to whom they can be but partially, if at all, known, for that support. There is one from Georgia, and another from Mississippi, now laboring in China; one from North Carolina in Siam, and one from Virginia in Africa, besides a number of others now in this country recruiting their health, but who will desire to return to their respective fields of labor as soon as circumstances will allow. It is important that some kind of relationship be maintained between these missionaries and the Southern churches, as they may be made the nucleus of forming missions in all these countries in case the churches should determine to enter upon this great work on an independent basis. Funds may easily be remitted to these different missionaries without any liability of their being diverted from the object for which they are intended.

In assuming the responsibility of addressing the churches of the South on this subject, we disclaim all wish or intention to forestall or give particular direction to any action which the churches may see proper to take when they assemble in their ecclesiastical character. All we propose to do is to give temporary support to the missions and missionaries above mentioned, and without which they are liable to suffer serious injury, even by a few months' delay. What we greatly

desire is, that the missionary work may experience no interruptions amongst us in consequence of the complications of our public affairs. When the Presbyteries and Synods meet, they will, of course, indicate their wishes on this whole matter. Dr. Wilson, as is already known, has resigned his connection with the Board in New York, and is now with us, and consents to act with us, and other friends of missions, in carrying out the plans just indicated. His knowledge and familiarity with the work will enable us to adopt such measures as we trust, will prove wise economical and satisfactory. We recommend, therefore, that such of the churches as may see fit to employ this agency for the present should address their communications and funds to Dr. Leighton Wilson, D. D., at this place, and they may feel assured they will be faithfully applied to the objects proposed.

On motion, Rev. J. H. Gray, D. D., and Elder George Thompson, principals, and Rev. J. N. Waddell, D. D., and Elder E. H. Porter, alternates, were appointed to represent this Presbytery at Atlanta, Ga.

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**R. R. EVANS, Stated Clerk**  
*Presbytery of Memphis.*

**FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN HERALD.**  
**Foreign Missions.**  
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[illegible]

This image shows a vertical strip of aged, yellowed paper, likely a flyleaf or endpaper from an old book. The paper is heavily discolored with various brown and tan stains, particularly a large, irregular stain near the top. There is a significant tear or hole in the paper near the top edge. The right edge of the strip shows the binding of the book, with visible stitching or binding material. The overall texture appears rough and worn.



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
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O...Mends OTTOMANS  
P...Mends PIANO-FORTES  
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W.	Mends	WORK-BOXES	.....	1.
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57. M. Men	RE-BOOTSERS	M.

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51	Mens BOOTS-CAES	62	Mens BOOTS-CAES
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56	Mens CUTLERY	67	Mens CUTLERY
57	Mens CUTLERY	68	Mens CUTLERY
58	Mens CASINGS	69	Mens CASINGS
59	Mens CAUTIONS	70	Mens CAUTIONS
60	Mens CAMERAS	71	Mens CAMERAS
61	Mens CHAIRS	72	Mens CHAIRS
62	Mens CHARTS	73	Mens CHARTS
63	Mens CLOTHES-FRAMES	74	Mens CLOTHES-FRAMES
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71	Mens DICE-BOXES	82	Mens DICE-BOXES
72	Mens DOORS	83	Mens DOORS
73	Mens FOUNTAINS	84	Mens FOUNTAINS
74	Mens FLOORBOARDS	85	Mens FLOORBOARDS
75	Mens FLOORBOARDS	86	Mens FLOORBOARDS
76	Mens BALLSTERS	87	Mens BALLSTERS
77	Mens FURNITURE	88	Mens FURNITURE
78	Mens HANDLES	89	Mens HANDLES
79	Mens CUTLERY-WARE	90	Mens CUTLERY-WARE
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